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⑪ Publication number: 0 492 316 A1

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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑬ Application number: 91121414.6

⑮ Int. Cl.5: C07D 487/04, A61K 31/505,
C07D 491/04, C07D 495/04,
C07D 239/70, // (C07D487/04,
239:00,209:00), (C07D491/04,
307:00,239:00), (C07D495/04,
333:00,239:00)

⑭ Date of filing: 13.12.91

⑯ Priority: 14.12.90 JP 402433/90

⑰ Date of publication of application:
01.07.92 Bulletin 92/27

⑱ Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC
NL SE

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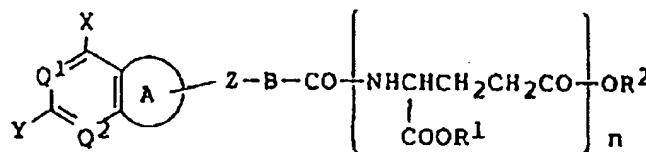
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㉑ Condensed heterocyclic oligoglutamate derivatives, their production and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

㉒ A novel compound of the formula:



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wherein a ring A stands for an optionally substituted 5-membered ring; B stands for an optionally substituted divalent cyclic or chain group; either one of Q¹ and Q² stands for N and the other stands for N or CH; X stands for an amino group, hydroxyl group or mercapto group; Y stands for H, halogen atom or a group bonded through C, N, O or S; Z stands for a straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms or constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero-atom; COOR¹ and COOR² independently stand for an optionally esterified carboxyl group; n denotes an integer of 2 to 6; and R¹ may be different in each of n repeating units, or their salts and it is useful as a therapeutic drug for tumor in mammals.

USSN 10/619,769

PC25209A

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a novel condensed heterocyclic oligoglutamate useful as an anti-tumor agent, its production and use.

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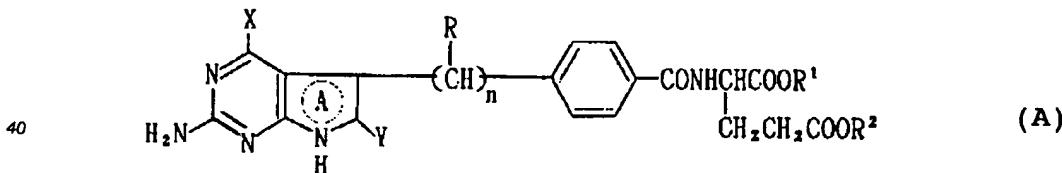
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Folic acid and its related compounds are carriers of one-carbon (C1) unit in a living body derived from formic acid or formaldehyde, acting as a coenzyme in various enzymatic reactions such as those in biosynthesis of nucleic acid, in metabolism of amino acids and peptides and in generation of methane. Particularly for metabolism or transfer reaction of C1 units in biosynthesis of nucleic acid, i.e. the purine synthetic pathway and the thymidine synthetic pathway, folic acid and its related compounds are essential. Usually, folic acid is efficiently stored intracellularly as oligoglutamates by glutamylation with folyl-polyglutamyl synthase after being transformed into tetrahydrofolic acid being an activated coenzyme by reduction in two steps. This tetrahydrofolic acid and its oligoglutamates display biological activity as coenzyme in various enzymatic reactions in the state of combination with C1 units.

On the other hand, Amethopterin (methotrexate:MTX) and its related compounds are known as drugs to inhibit the reduction from dihydrofolic acid into tetrahydrofolic acid by coupling strongly with the dominant enzyme (dihydrofolate reductase) in this reduction. These drugs have been developed as antitumor drugs because they may disturb the DNA synthesis and consequently cause cell death, and are used clinically. Further, antifolates, having an action mechanism different from inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase, i.e. a tetrahydroaminopterin antitumor agent (5,10-dideaza-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroaminopterin : DDATHF), whose main action mechanism consists in inhibition of glycineamide ribonucleotide transformylase concerned in the initial stage of purine biosynthesis [Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 28, 194 (1985)], and a quinazoline antitumor agent (2-desamino-2-methyl-10-propargyl-5,8-dideazafolate : DMPDD), whose main action mechanism consists in inhibition of thymidylate synthase concerned in transformation of deoxyuridin monophosphate to deoxythymidine monophosphate [British Journal of Cancer 58, 241 (1988)], and their oligoglutamates [Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 29, 1754 (1986) and 31, 181 (1988)] have been reported. However, their oligoglutamates have as a condensed heterocyclic moiety a condensed ring formed with two 6-membered rings but do not have a condensed ring formed with a 5-membered ring and 6-membered ring.

And, recently, it has been reported that, besides these antifolates and oligoglutamates having a condensed ring formed with a 6-membered ring and a 6-membered ring, compounds having a condensed ring formed with a 6-membered ring and a 5-membered ring, i.e. a pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine skeleton, have also excellent anti-tumor activity. For example, EP-A-334636 describes a compound of the formula:

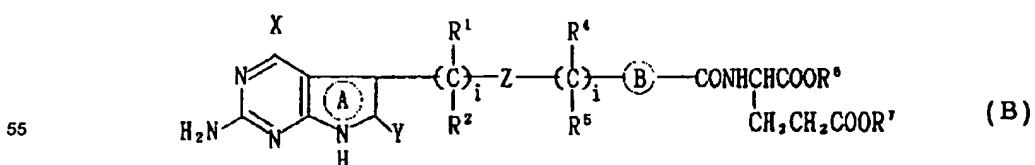
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wherein a ring A is a pyrrole or pyrrolidine ring, X is an amino group or a hydroxyl group, Y is a hydrogen atom, an amino group or a hydroxyl group, R is a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group or an alkynyl group, -COOR¹ and -COOR² are independently carboxyl group which may be esterified and n is an integer of 2 to 4, and R may be different in each of the n repeating units, and salts thereof have excellent antitumor effects, and can be used as antitumor agents in mammals,

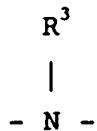
EP-A-400562 describes a compound of the formula:

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wherein a ring \textcircled{A} is a pyrrole ring which may be hydrogenated, X is an amino, hydroxyl or mercapto group, Y is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, R¹, R², R⁴ and R⁵ may be the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a lower hydrocarbon radical or a chemical bond, Z is -O-, a group of the formula -S-(O)n- in which n is an integer of 0 to 2 or a group of the formula

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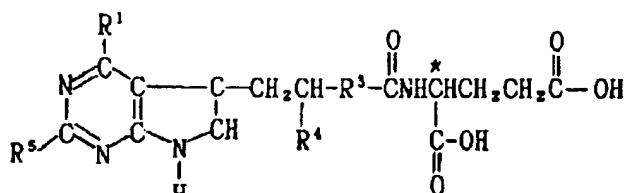


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15 in which R³ is a hydrogen atom, a lower hydrocarbon radical optionally having substituent(s), a group attached through -CO- or -S(O)m (m is 1 or 2) or a chemical bond, - \textcircled{B} - is a divalent cyclic group optionally having substituent(s) of a lower alkylene group optionally having substituent(s), -COOR⁶ and -COOR⁷ may be the same or different and are each a carboxyl group which may be esterified, and i and j are an integer of 0 to 3 provided that i + j = 1 to 3, or its salt thereof, which is useful an antitumor agent,

USP 4996206 describes a compound of the formula:

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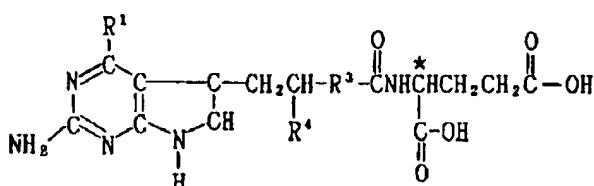
(C)

in which

30 R¹ is -OH or -NH₂;
 R³ is 1,4-phenylene or 1,3-phenylene unsubstituted or substituted with chloro, fluoro, methyl, methoxy, or trifluoromethyl: thienediyI or furanediyl each unsubstituted or substituted with chloro, fluoro, methyl, methoxy, or trifluoromethyl: cyclohexanediyI: or alkanediyl:
 R⁴ is hydrogen, methyl, or hydroxymethyl:
 35 R⁵ is hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms: the configuration about the carbon atom designated* is S: and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which is used as antineoplastic agents, and

USP 5028608 describes a compound of the formula:

40



(D)

in which

50 R¹ is - OH or -NH₂:
 R³ is thienediyli or furanediyli each unsubstituted or substituted with chloro, fluoro, methyl, methoxy, or trifluoromethyl; cyclohexanediyli; or alkanediyli;
 R⁴ is hydrogen, methyl, or hydroxymethyl; the configuration about the carbon atom designated* is S; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which is used as antineoplastic agents.

However, their compounds (A), (B), (C) and (D) having a pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine skeleton are not in the form of oligoglutamates at their side chain.

What is now specifically desired in the field of cancer therapy is the creation of drugs which have toxicities highly specific to cancer cells based on the action mechanism having excellent therapeutic effects. The MTX whose principal action mechanism consists in inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase is clinically

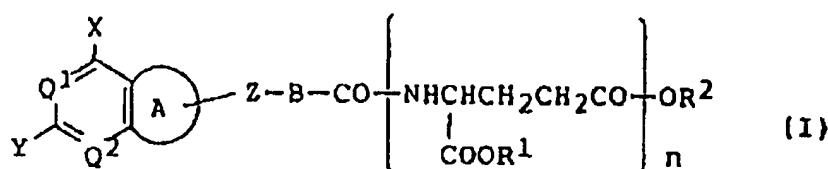
used widely, though the therapeutic effect is still unsatisfactory because it has relatively strong toxicity with little effect on solid cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 As the result of the inventors' diligent research under the circumstances described above, they have found that novel oligoglutamates having a ring condensed heterocyclic formed with certain 6-membered ring and 5-membered ring are stored in cells efficiently, and perform excellent anti-tumor action while showing highly specific toxicities to various cells, especially to solid tumors, by inhibiting one or more pathways of 10 biosynthesis of nucleic acid, with which folic acid and its related compounds are concerned and have an excellent solubility to water.

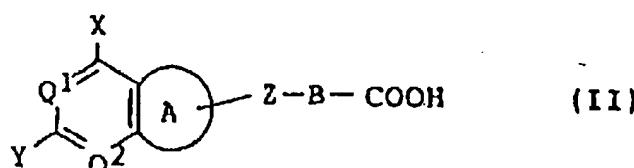
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 Namely, this invention provides
(1) compounds of the formula (I):

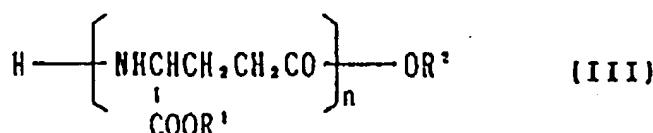


25 wherein a ring A stands for an optionally substituted 5-membered ring; B stands for an optionally substituted divalent cyclic or chain group; either one of Q¹ and Q² stands for N and the other stands for N or CH; X stands for an amino group, hydroxyl group or mercapto group; Y stands for hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a group bonded through carbon, nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom; Z stands for a straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms or constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero atom; COOR¹ and COOR² independently stand for an optionally esterified carboxyl group; n denotes an integer of 2 to 6; and R¹ may be different in each of n repeating units, or their salts,

30 (2) a method of producing a compound of the formula (I) or a salt thereof, which is characterized by allowing a compound of the formula (II) to react with a compound of the formula (III):

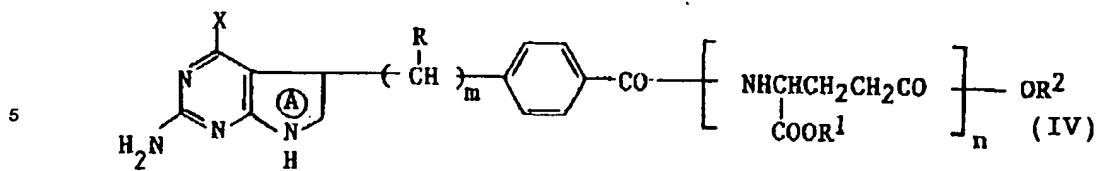


45 wherein the symbols are of the same meaning as defined in the formula (I), or a reactive derivative thereof at the carboxyl group to react with a compound of the formula (III):



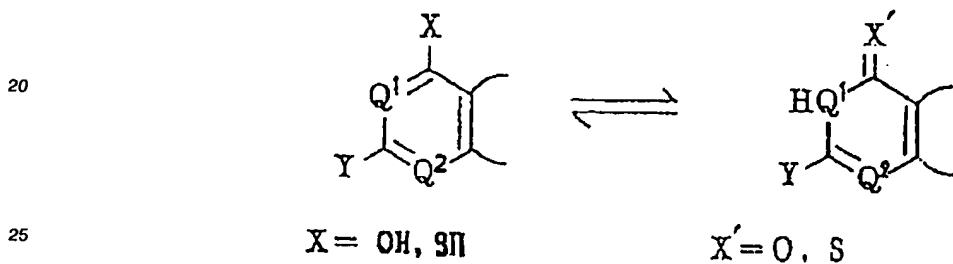
55 wherein the symbols are of the same meaning as defined in the formula (I), and
(3) an anti-tumor composition comprising a compound of the formula (I) or a salt thereof.

Among the compounds of the formula (I), especially preferable ones are those represented by the formula (IV):



10 wherein a ring \textcircled{A} stands for an optionally hydrogenated pyrrole ring, R stands for hydrogen or a lower alkyl group, m denotes an integer of 2 to 4, R may be different in each of m repeating units, and the other symbols are of the same meaning as defined in the formula (I).

When X in the formulae described above is hydroxyl group or mercapto group, each of the compounds (I), (II) and (IV) may exist as an equilibrium mixture of the respective tautomers. The following partial structural formulae show the sites of the structure which are subject to tautomerism, with the equilibrium relationship between the tautomers.



For the convenience of description, hydroxyl forms or mercapto forms and the corresponding names are described throughout this specification, but the corresponding oxo forms or thio forms are included as well.

There may be two or more asymmetric centers in the compounds (I) or salts thereof of this invention, and the absolute configuration of the asymmetric centers may be S, R or RS mixed form, except that the absolute configuration at the asymmetric carbon atom in the side chain derived from glutamic acid is always S(L). Therefore, the compounds (I) or salts thereof may have two or more diastereomers which, when necessary, can easily be separated by a conventional method for separation and purification. All of the diastereomers which can be separated thus are included in this invention.

Examples of the 5-membered cyclic groups shown by the ring A in the formula (I) described above include cyclic groups composed of carbon atoms, or carbon atoms and one hetero atom (nitrogen atom, oxygen atom or sulfur atom), and these cyclic groups may be substituted.

40 Examples of the ring of these cyclic groups include cyclopentadiene, cyclopentene, furan, dihydrofuran, thiophene, dihydrothiophene, thiophen-1-oxide, dihydrothiophen-1-oxide, thiophen-1,1-dioxide, dihydrothiophen-1,1-dioxide, pyrrole, pyrroline, N-substituted pyrrole and N-substituted pyrroline.

These cyclic groups may have 1 or 2 substituents at any possible position, and examples of said substituents include C_{1-3} alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl group), C_{2-3} alkenyl group (e.g. vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), C_{2-3} alkynyl group (e.g. ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group), C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropyl group), halogen atom, (e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), C_{1-4} alkanoyl group (e.g. formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl group), benzoyl group, substituted benzoyl group, preferably a benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C_{1-4} alkoxy group (e.g. p-chlorobenzoyl, p-methoxybenzoyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl group), cyano group, carboxyl group, carbamoyl group, nitro group, hydroxyl group, hydroxy- C_{1-3} alkyl group (e.g. hydroxymethyl group, hydroxyethyl group), C_{1-3} alkoxy- C_{1-3} alkyl group (e.g. methoxymethyl group, methoxyethyl group, ethoxyethyl group), C_{1-3} alkoxy group (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy group), mercapto group, C_{1-3} alkylthio group (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio group), amino group, C_{1-4} substituted amino group, preferably an amino group substituted with one or two C_{1-4} alkyl groups (e.g. methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino group), and C_{1-2} alkanoylamino group (e.g. formamido, acetamido group).

Examples of the N-substituents at the N-substituted pyrrole and N-substituted pyrrolidine rings include, the above-mentioned C_{1-3} alkyl group, C_{2-3} alkenyl group, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropyl group),

C_{1-4} alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, substituted benzoyl group, hydroxyethyl group, methoxyethyl group and ethoxyethyl group, and besides phenyl group, substituted phenyl group, preferably a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C_{1-4} alkoxy group (e.g. p-chlorophenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl group), benzyl group or substituted benzyl group, 5 preferably a benzyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a C_{1-4} alkoxy group and phenyl (e.g. p-chlorobenzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, diphenylmethyl group). The ring A can be bonded to Z at any possible position, and, in the case of the ring A being a N-substituted pyrrole or N-substituted pyrrolidine ring, the bondage may occur at the N-substituted portion.

Preferable cyclic groups in an optionally substituted divalent cyclic group shown by B include a 5- or 6-membered divalent cyclic group optionally containing a hetero atom (e.g. N, O, S), having bonding hands at positions which are not adjacent to each other in the ring. Examples of the 5-membered divalent cyclic group shown by B include 1,3- or 3,5-cyclopentadien-1,3-ylene, cyclopenten-(1,3-, 1,4- or 3,5-)ylene, cyclopentan-1,3-ylene, thiophen-(2,4-, 2,5- or 3,4-)ylene, pyrrol-(1,3-, 2,4-, 2,5- or 3,4-)ylene, thiazol-(2,4- or 2,5-)ylene, imidazol-(1,4-, 2,4- or 2,5-)ylene, thiadiazol-2,5-ylene or their partially or completely reduced ones (e.g. (2,3- or 4,5-)dihydropyrrol-(2,4-, 2,5- or 3,4-)ylene).

And, examples of the 6-membered divalent cyclic group include phenyl-(1,3- or 1,4-)ylene, cyclohexan-(1,3- or 1,4-)ylene, cyclohexen-(1,3-, 1,4-, 1,5-, 3,5- or 3,6-)ylene, 1,3-cyclohexadien-(1,3-, 1,4-, 1,5-, 2,4-, 2,5- or 2,6-)ylene, 1,4-cyclohexadien-(1,3-, 1,4- or 1,5-)ylene, pyridin-(2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6- or 3,6-)ylene, pyran-(2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,5-, 3,6- or 4,6-)ylene, pyrazin-(2,5- or 2,6-)ylene, pyrimidin-(2,4- or 2,5-)ylene, pyridazin-3,5-ylene or their partially or completely reduced ones (e.g. piperidin-(2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6- or 3,6-)ylene, piperazine-(2,5- or 2,6-)ylene). Among them, phenyl-1,4-ylene and thiophen-2,5-ylene, etc. are especially preferable.

Preferable chain groups in an optionally substituted divalent chain group shown by B include a divalent C_{2-4} chain-like hydrocarbon groups such as ethylene, ethenylene, ethynylene, trimethylene, propenylene, 25 propynylene, propadienylene, tetramethylene, butenylene, butynylene or butanediienylene, etc.

Divalent cyclic or chain groups shown by B may have 1 or 2 substituents at any possible position. Examples of such substituents include C_{1-3} alkyl groups (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl group), C_{2-3} alkenyl groups (e.g. vinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), C_{2-3} alkynyl groups (ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group), C_{3-6} cycloalkyl groups (e.g. cyclopropyl), halogen (e.g. chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine), hydroxyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy groups (e.g. methoxy), di- C_{1-4} alkylamino groups (e.g. dimethylamino), halogeno- C_{1-4} alkyl groups (e.g. trifluoromethyl), oxo, C_{1-3} acyl groups (e.g. formyl), C_{1-3} alkoxy- C_{1-3} alkyl groups (e.g. methoxymethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl), etc.

Y can be cyano group, carboxyl group, carbamoyl group, nitro group, hydroxyl group, amino group or a lower hydrocarbon group, for example, C_{1-3} alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl group), C_{2-3} alkenyl group (e.g. vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), C_{2-3} alkynyl group (e.g. ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group) and C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropyl group), etc., aryl group, preferably C_{6-10} aryl group such as phenyl group, naphthyl group; 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group containing 1 to 3 hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atom such as pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, furyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl 40 or their partially or completely reduced groups (e.g. 2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyrrol, (1,2,3,4-, 1,2,5,6- or 3,4,5,6-)tetrahydropyridyl), dioxoranyl, piperidino, morpholino, N-methylpiperazinyl, N-ethylpiperazinyl, dioxanyl, etc.

When Y is a lower hydrocarbon group, aryl group or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group, it may have 1 or 2 substituents. Examples of such substituents include a C_{1-3} alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl propyl, iso-propyl group), C_{2-3} alkenyl group (e.g. vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), 45 C_{2-3} alkynyl group (ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group) or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropyl group), and, besides, halogen (e.g. fluorine), hydroxyl, oxo, C_{1-4} alkoxy group (e.g. methoxy), di- C_{1-4} alkylamino group (e.g. dimethylamino, diethylamino), halogeno- C_{1-4} trifluoromethyl), C_{1-3} acyl (e.g. formyl), hydroxy- C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl), C_{1-4} alkoxy- C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methoxymethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl), etc.

50 Examples of halogen atom shown by Y include fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Y may be an alkoxy group, alkylthio group, alkanoylamino group or alkanoyloxy group, and, as the alkyl portion of these groups, mention is made of those optionally substituted as exemplified in the case where Y is a lower hydrocarbon group. Y may be an aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group or arylloxy group, and, as the aryl portion of these groups, mention is made of those optionally substituted as exemplified in the case where Y is an aryl group. Further, Y may be a heterocyclic-oxy group, heterocyclic-thio group, heterocyclic-carbonylamino group or heterocyclic-carbonyloxy group, and, as the heterocyclic portion of these groups, mention is made of groups optionally substituted as exemplified in the case where Y is a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic group. Y may be a substituted amino group such as mono-substituted or di-substituted amino

group, and, as the substituent of the substituted amino group, mention is made of the above-mentioned lower hydrocarbon groups, aryl group and 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic groups.

In the straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms shown by Z, which is constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms or constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero-atom (nitrogen atom, oxygen atom or sulfur atom), examples of the group constituted of carbon atoms include C₂-5 alkylene groups such as ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, etc., C₂-5 alkenylene groups such as vinylene, propenylene, 1- or 2-butenylene, butadienylene, 1- or 2-pentenylene, 1,3- or 1,4-pentadienylene, etc. and C₂-5 alkynylene groups such as ethynylene, 1- or 2-propynylene, 1- or 2-butynylene, 1-, 2- or 3-pentynylene, etc.

As the group constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero-atom (nitrogen atom, oxygen atom or sulfur atom), mention is made of a group shown by -Z¹-Z²-Z³- wherein Z¹ and Z³ independently stand for a bonding hand or an optionally substituted divalent lower hydrocarbon group, and Z² stands for -O-, a group shown by the formula: -S(O)p- wherein p denotes an integer of 0 to 2, or a group of the formula: -NR³- wherein R³ stands for hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted lower hydrocarbon group. Examples of the divalent lower hydrocarbon group shown by Z¹ and Z³ include C₁-4 alkylene groups such as methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, etc., C₂-4 alkenylene groups such as vinylene, propenylene, 1- or 2-butenylene, butadienylene, etc., and C₂-4 alkynylene groups such as ethynylene, 1- or 2-propynylene, 1- or 2-butynylene, etc.

Examples of the lower hydrocarbon group shown by R³ include C₁-3 alkyl groups (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl group), C₂-3 alkenyl groups (e.g. vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), C₂-3 alkynyl groups (e.g. ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group) and C₃-6 cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropyl group), etc. The straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of carbon atoms of Z, the divalent lower hydrocarbon group of Z¹ and Z³ and the lower hydrocarbon group of R³ may have one or two substituents, and examples of such substituents include C₁-3 alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl group), C₂-3 alkenyl group (e.g. vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, 1-propenyl, allyl, allenyl group), C₂-3 alkynyl group (e.g. ethynyl, 1-propynyl, propargyl group), C₃-6 cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropyl group), and, besides, halogen (e.g. fluorine), hydroxyl, oxo, C₁-3 alkoxy group (e.g. methoxy), di-C₁-3 alkyl-amino group (e.g. dimethylamino, diethylamino), halogeno-C₁-3 alkyl group (e.g. trifluoromethyl), C₁-3 acyl (e.g. formyl), hydroxy-C₁-3 alkyl group (e.g. hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl), C₁-3 alkoxy-C₁-3 alkyl group (e.g. methoxymethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl), etc.

In a preferable compound (IV) of the present invention, as an optionally hydrogenated pyrrole ring shown by A, mention is made of pyrrole ring and pyrrolidine ring, and, as a lower alkyl group shown by R, mention is made of C₁-3 alkyl groups (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl group).

Examples of optionally esterified carboxyl groups shown by -COOR¹ and -COOR² include carboxyl groups optionally esterified with, among others, a C₁-5 lower alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, sec-pentyl, neo-pentyl, tert-pentyl group, etc.), an optionally substituted benzyl group, preferably benzyl group which may be substituted with nitro or a C₁-4 alkoxy group (e.g. benzyl, nitrobenzyl, methoxybenzyl group, etc.) or an optionally substituted phenyl group, preferably phenyl group which may be substituted with nitro or a C₁-4 alkoxy group (e.g. phenyl, nitrophenyl, methoxyphenyl group, etc.).

m denotes an integer of 2 to 4, preferably 3, n denotes an integer of 2 to 6, preferably 2 to 4, respectively, and R¹ may be different in each of n repeating units, and R may be different in each of m repeating units, respectively.

Typical examples of the compounds (I) of the present invention include

- 45) 1) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 2) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 3) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 4) [N-[5-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 5) [N-[4-[N-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)methylamino]benzoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 6) [N-[4-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]benzoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
- 7) [N-[4-[N-[(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]N-methylamino]benzoyl]-γ-L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,

8) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 9) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 10) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 11) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 12) [N-[5-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 13) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 14) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 15) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 16) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 17) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 18) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 19) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 20) [N-[5-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 21) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)methyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 22) [N-[4-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 23) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)methyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 24) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7-methylpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 25) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxycyclopentapyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 26) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxycyclopentapyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 27) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 28) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 29) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 30) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-1-methylpropyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 31) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-1-methylpropyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 32) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 33) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 34) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 35) [N-[5-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 36) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 37) [N-[4-[N-2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 38) [N-[4-[N-2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,

39) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 40) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 5 41) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 42) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 10 43) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 44) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 15 45) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 46) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 15 47) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 48) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 15 49) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 20 50) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 51) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 25 52) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-furo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 53) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxyfuro[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 54) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diaminofuro[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 55) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxyfuro[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 56) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diaminothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 30 57) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 58) [N-[5-[2-(2,4-diaminothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 59) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 60) [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diaminothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 61) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 35 62) [N-[5-[3-(2,4-diaminothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) propyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 63) [N-[5-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 64) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylthio]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 40 65) [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 66) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]aminobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 67) [N-[5-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 45 68) [N-[4-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 69) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 70) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 50 71) [N-[5-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 72) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 55 73) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 74) [N-[4-[N-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,

75) [N-[4-[N-[(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 76) [N-[4-[N-[(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 5 77) [N-[5-[N-(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 78) [N-[5-[N-[(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 10 79) [N-[5-[N-[(2-amino-4-hydroxythieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid.
 80) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 81) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 15 82) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 83) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 84) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 20 85) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 86) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 25 87) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 88) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 89) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]pyridin-2-30
 30 ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 90) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 91) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 35 92) [N-[5-[N-(2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 93) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 94) [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 40 95) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 96) [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 45 97) [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 98) [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 99) [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-50
 50 -glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 100) [N-[5-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 101) [N-[5-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 55 102) [N-[5-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 103) [N-[5-(2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid.

104) [N-[5-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 105) [N-[5-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 5 106) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 107) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 108) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 109) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 110) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 111) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 112) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 113) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 20 114) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 115) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 25 116) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 117) [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 118) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 30 119) [N-[5-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 120) [N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 35 121) [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 122) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 123) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 40 124) [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 125) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 45 126) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 127) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 128) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 50 129) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 130) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,
 55 131) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 132) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid,

133) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-methylamino]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid,
 134) [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-methylamino]-3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid, and all the triglutamate corresponding to the
 5 above examples of diglutamates.

In the following, the method for production of the compounds (I) of this invention is explained.

The compounds (I) or salts thereof can be obtained by acylation of oligoglutamic acid derivatives shown by the formula (III) with carboxylic acids shown by the formula (II) or its reactive derivatives at the carboxyl group. The acylation may be performed by, for example, acylation of the compound (III) with the compound
 10 (II) or a reactive derivative thereof in the presence of carbodiimide, diphenylphosphoryl azide or diethyl cyanophosphonate. Generally, about 1 to 20 mole equivalents, preferably about 1 to 5 mole equivalents of the compound (III) is used relative to the compound (II) or its reactive derivative. Generally, about 1 to 25 mole equivalents, preferably about 1 to 5 mole equivalents of carbodiimide, diphenylphosphoryl azide or diethyl cyanophosphonate is used relative to the compound (II) or its reactive derivative. While, as the
 15 carbodiimide, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide is preferable for practical use, other carbodiimides such as diphenylcarbodiimide, di-o-tolylcarbodiimide, di-p-tolylcarbodiimide, di-tert-butylcarbodiimide, 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinoethyl)carbodiimide, 1-cyclohexyl-3-(4-diethylaminocyclohexyl)carbodiimide, 1-ethyl-3-(2-diethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide and 1-ethyl-3-(3-diethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide may be used.

The acylation is preferably performed in the presence of a suitable solvent, for example, water, alcohols

20 (e.g. methanol, ethanol), ethers (e.g. dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, monoglyme, diglyme), nitriles (e.g. acetonitrile), esters (e.g. ethyl acetate), halogenated hydrocarbon (e.g. dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride), aromatic hydrocarbon (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene), acetone, nitromethane, pyridine, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, hexamethylphosphoramide, sulfolane or a suitable mixture of these solvents. This reaction is allowed to proceed usually at a pH ranging
 25 from about 2 to 14, preferably from about 6 to 9, at a temperature ranging from -10 °C to around the boiling point of the solvent then used (up to about 100 °C), preferably at a temperature ranging from about 0 to 50 °C, for about 1 to 100 hours, preferably for about 2 to 48 hours. The pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted, upon necessity, by the addition of an acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid), a base (e.g. sodium methylate, sodium ethylate, sodium hydroxide, potassium
 30 hydroxide, barium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, barium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, trimethylamine, triethylamine, triethanolamine, pyridine) or a buffer solution (e.g. phosphate buffer, borate buffer, acetate buffer), etc.

The reaction can be allowed to proceed more advantageously by using a catalyst capable of promoting acylation. Examples of such catalysts include base catalysts and acid catalyst. The base catalysts include
 35 tertiary amines (e.g. aliphatic tertiary amines such as triethylamine; aromatic tertiary amines such as pyridine, α -, β - or γ -picoline, 2,6-lutidine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, 4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine, dimethylaniline and diethylaniline), and such acid catalysts include Lewis acids [e.g. anhydrous zinc chloride, anhydrous aluminum chloride (AlCl₃), anhydrous ferric chloride, titanium tetrachloride (TiCl₄), tin tetrachloride (SnCl₄),
 40 antimony pentachloride, cobalt chloride, cupric chloride, boron trifluoride etherate, etc.]. Among the catalysts described above, 4-dimethylaminopyridine or 4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine is preferable in many cases. The suitable amount of the catalyst is such that is enough to promote the acylation, being generally about 0.01 to 10 mole equivalents, preferably about 0.1 to 1 mole equivalent relative to the compound (II) or its reactive derivative. The reactive derivatives of the compound (II) at the carboxyl group, which are to be employed for the acylation, include acid halides (e.g. fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide), acid anhydrides
 45 (e.g. iodoacetic acid anhydride, isobutyric acid anhydride), mixed acid anhydrides with monoalkylcarbonic acid esters (e.g. monomethylcarbonic acid ester, monoethylcarbonic acid ester, monopropylcarbonic acid ester, mono-iso-propylcarbonic acid ester, monobutylcarbonic acid ester, mono-iso-butylcarbonic acid ester, mono-sec-butylcarbonic acid ester, mono-tert-butylcarbonic acid ester), active esters (e.g. cyanomethyl ester, carboethoxymethyl ester, methoxymethyl ester, phenyl ester, o-nitrophenyl ester, p-nitrophenyl ester,
 50 p-carbomethoxyphenyl ester, p-cyanophenyl ester, thiophenyl ester), acid azides, mixed acid anhydrides with phosphoric acid diesters (e.g. dimethyl phosphate, diethyl phosphate, dibenzylphosphate, diphenylphosphate), and mixed acid anhydrides with phosphorous acid diesters (e.g. dimethyl phosphite, diethyl phosphite, dibenzyl phosphite, diphenyl phosphite), of the carboxylic acid (II). For acylation with such a reactive derivative, the solvent, the catalyst and the reaction temperature are the same as for acylation in
 55 the presence of the carbodiimide, diphenylphosphoryl azide or diethyl cyanophosphonate described above.

For production of the compound (I-1) in which -COOR¹ and -COOR² in the formula (I) are carboxyl groups, or a salt thereof, it is preferable that the compound, in which -COOR¹ and -COOR² in the formula of the compound (III) are esterified carboxyl groups, is allowed to react with the compound (II) or its reactive

derivative at the carboxyl group as mentioned above, followed by deesterification by per se known degradation or catalytic reduction.

Such degradation can be performed by hydrolysis under basic conditions (method A), hydrolysis under acid conditions (method B-1) or hydrolysis under acid and non-aqueous conditions (method B-2). Bases used in the method A include metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium butoxide and potassium butoxide, metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, and barium hydroxide, and amines such as ammonia, triethylamine and pyridine. Acids used in the method B-1 include mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and phosphoric acid, and organic acids such as trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and camphorsulfonic acid. Acids usable in the method B-2 include mineral acids such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, perchloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and phosphoric acid, organic acids such as trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and camphorsulfonic acid, and Lewis acids such as anhydrous zinc chloride, anhydrous aluminum chloride ($AlCl_3$), anhydrous ferric chloride, titanium tetrachloride ($TiCl_4$), tin tetrachloride ($SnCl_4$), antimony pentachloride, cobalt chloride, cupric chloride and boron trifluoride etherate. Degradation is performed in a suitable solvent at a temperature ranging from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent, preferably at 10 to 80°C, for 30 minutes to two days. The solvent usable for the reaction in the method A or the method B-1 may be water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, ethylene glycol, methoxyethanol, ethoxyethanol, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, monoglyme, diglyme, pyridine, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, sulfolane, or a mixture of them; the solvents usable for the reaction in the method B-2 may be ethyl acetate, dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, monoglyme, diglyme, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, acetonitrile, benzene, toluene, xylene, nitromethane, pyridine or a suitable mixture of them.

The catalytic reduction (method C) is performed in a suitable solvent at a temperature ranging from about -40°C to the boiling point of the solvent used, preferably at about 0 to 50°C. The solvents usable include water, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, iso-propanol, butyl alcohol, sec-butyl alcohol, tert-butyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, methoxyethanol, ethoxyethanol), acetic acid esters (e.g. methyl acetate, ethyl acetate), ethers (e.g. dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, monoglyme, diglyme), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene), pyridine, dimethylformamide and a suitable mixture of them. Examples of catalysts for the catalytic reaction include palladium, platinum, rhodium and Raney's nickel. Addition of a trace amount of acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid sometimes serves to allow the reaction to proceed advantageously.

The method for production of the compound (I-1) or a salt thereof is selected according to the nature of -COOR¹ and -COOR² in the starting compound (III); when -COOR¹ and -COOR² in the compound (III) are carboxyl groups esterified with methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, sec-butyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl group, the method A or the method B-1 is applied advantageously; when -COOR¹ and COOR² are carboxyl groups esterified with iso-propyl or tert-butyl group, the method B-2 is applied advantageously; and when -COOR¹ and -COOR² are carboxyl groups esterified with benzyl or a substituted benzyl group, the method B-1 or the method C is applied advantageously. When -COOR¹ and -COOR² are different from each other, the methods A, B-1, B-2 and C may be combined appropriately.

The starting compound (II) or its reactive derivative to be used in this reaction can be easily obtained by the method disclosed in EP-A-334636 or EP-A-438261, and the starting compound (III) can be easily obtained according to the method disclosed in the literature reference [J. P. Greenstein and M. Winitz, Chemistry of the Amino Acids Vols. I to III, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London (1961)].

The application of protective groups of each functional group to be used upon necessity in the above respective production steps are known and described in detail in the following literature references. [J. F. W. McOmire, Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry, Plenum Press, London and New York (1973); Pine, Hendrikson, Hammond, Organic Chemistry, 4th edition, [I]-[II], Hirokawa Shoten (1982); and M. Fieser and L. Fieser, Reagents for Organic Synthesis Vols. 1 to 13, Wiley-Interscience, New York, London, Sydney and Toronto (1969-1988)].

The amino group, hydroxyl group or mercapto group shown by X in the compound [I] can be converted, upon necessity, one another by a known substituent-converting reaction on the pyrimidine ring [Protein Nucleic Acid Enzyme Extra Issue, Chemical Synthesis of Nucleic Acids, Kyoritsu Shuppan (1968)].

The compound (I) of this invention may form salts. Salts of bases include salts of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, non-toxic metals, ammonium and quaternary ammonium, such as sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, zinc, ammonium, trimethyl ammonium, triethanol ammonium, pyridinium and substituted pyridinium. Salts of acids include salts of mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and boric acid, and salts of organic acids such as oxalic acid, tartaric acid,

acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and camphorsulfonic acid.

The compound (I) or its salt produced by the above-mentioned method can be isolated from the reaction mixture by conventional means for separation, such as concentration, extraction with a solvent, 5 chromatography and recrystallization.

The compounds (I) of this invention or their salts are stored efficiently in cells and have inhibitory action against one or more species of enzymes whose substrate is folic acid or its related compounds. Therefore, these compounds can be used for the therapy of, not to speak of papiller carcinoma, leukemia, mastocarcinoma, derencephalo epidermal cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, small cell cancer of the lung and 10 lymphatic sarcoma, which have so far been treated with MTX, but other various tumors, singly or in combination with any other antitumor agent.

The compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, when used as antitumor agents, can be administered to warm-blooded aminals, particularly mammals (e.g. human, monkey, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mice, etc.) orally and non-orally as they are or in the forms of, for example, powder, granules, tablets, 15 capsules, suppositories and injections, which are prepared according to conventional methods using pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles, excipients, and diluents. The dose varies according to the animals, diseases, symptoms, compounds and administration routes; for example, the daily dose is about 2.0 to 200 mg, preferably 1.0 to 200 mg, more preferably 2.5 to 50 mg in terms of the compound (I) or its salt of this invention per kg of body weight of a warm-blooded animal described above for oral administration, and 20 about 0.5 to 100 mg/kg, preferably 1.0 to 100 mg/kg, more preferably 1.0 to 2.0 mg/kg for non-oral administration. Injections may be administered intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously or intravenously. By these administrations, therapy of tumors can be performed without significant toxicity.

The preparations described above are produced by per se known processes. The above-mentioned oral preparations, for example, tablets may be produced by suitable combination with a binder (e.g. hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, macrogol, etc.), a disintegrator (e.g. starch, calcium carboxymethylcellulose, etc.) and a lubricant (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc, etc.).

The non-oral preparations, for example, injections may be produced by suitable combination with an isotonizing agent (e.g. glucose, D-sorbitol, D-mannitol, sodium chloride, etc.), an antiseptic (e.g. benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, etc.) and a buffer (e.g. phosphate buffer, sodium acetate buffer, etc.). A practical process of production of tablets comprises, for example, mixing about 1.0 to 50 mg of the compound (I) or a salt thereof of this invention, 100 to 500 mg of lactose, about 50 to 100 mg of corn starch and about 5 to 20 mg of hydroxypropylcellulose for preparation of one tablet by a conventional means, granulating, mixing with corn starch and magnesium stearate and tabletting, so that tablets each weighing about 100 to 500 mg with a diameter of about 3 to 10 mm are 35 obtained. The tablets may be coated with a mixture of acetone and ethanol, the mixture containing hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate (about 10 to 20 mg per tablet) and castor oil (0.5 to 2.0 mg per tablet) at a concentration of about 5 to 10%, to give enteric coated tablets. As a practical example for the preparation of an injection, about 2.0 to 50 mg of a sodium salt of the compound (I) of this invention for preparation of one ampoule may ① be dissolved in about 2 ml of physiological saline, sealing the resultant 40 solution in an ampoule and sterilizing the ampoule at 110°C for about 30 minutes or ② be dissolved in a solution of about 10 to 40 mg of mannitol or sorbitol, in about 2 ml of sterile distilled water, filling the solution into an ampoule and freeze-drying and sealing the ampoule, so that an injection can be prepared. For use of the freeze-dried compound for subcutaneous, intravenous or intramuscular injection, the ampoule is opened and the content is dissolved in, for example, physiological saline so that the concentration of the 45 compound may be about 0.5 to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1.0 to 50 mg/ml, more preferably 1.0 to 20 mg/ml.

Experiments showing pharmacological effects of the compounds (I) or their salts in the present invention are given below.

The thymidylate acid synthase (TS) inhibiting action, the 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide transformylase (AICARTF) inhibiting action and the Meth A fibrosarcoma cell growth inhibiting 50 action in vitro, of the typical subject compounds in the present invention obtained in the Working Examples described below, were determined by the following methods.

Experiment 1

55 Determination of TS inhibiting action

A roughly refined fraction of TS was prepared from Meth A fibrosarcoma cells serially cultivated in vitro. For culturing the cells, Eagle's minimum essential medium containing 10%("v) bovine fetal serum [MEM;

Nissui Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.] The cells in logarithmic growth were recovered and washed twice with a physiological aqueous saline solution bufferized with phosphate, which was then suspended in 0.2M sucrose, 0.01M Tris-HCl buffer solution (pH 7.5). The cells were destroyed by ultrasonic wave, and the suspension was subjected to centrifugation (100,000 x g), then the supernatant was collected. Using bovine 5 γ -globulin as the standard protein, the protein concentration was measured by using a protein-dye reagent (Bio-Rad), so that the protein concentration was adjusted to 10 mg/ml.

Enzymic reaction was conducted by partially modifying the method described in Biochemistry 5, 3546 (1966). The composition of the reaction medium was as follows; 0.058% (v/v) formaldehyde, 6.78mM sodium fluoride, 0.2mM 2-mercapto ethanol, 6.24 mg/ml bovine serum albumin, 80 μ M 2'-deoxyuridine-5'-1 phosphoric acid (dUMP), 80 μ M tetrahydrofolic acid, 2 mg/ml roughly refined TS fraction and 0.173M Tris-HCl buffer solution (pH 7.5). To the reaction medium were added the compounds of various concentrations obtained in Working Examples. 540 KBg of [3 H]dUMP relative to 50 μ l of the ultimate reaction medium was added, and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 hour at 37°C in a 96-microwell plate. After completion of the reaction, 26.65% trichloroacetic acid and 3.33 mg/ml dUMP were added to suspend the reaction. To 15 the reaction mixture was added 220 μ l of 11.4 mg/ml activated charcoal. The whole mixture was subjected to centrifugation, and the radioactivity in 100 μ l of the supernatant was measured by liquid scintillation counter to determine the concentration required for 50% inhibiting the TS activity (IC₅₀), as shown in Table 1.

20 Experiment 2

Measurement of AICARTF inhibiting action

AICARTF was prepared from CCRF-CEM human lymphoblast leukemia cells by partially modifying the 25 method described in Biochemistry 20 337 (1981), S.J. Benkovic, et al.

The enzymic reaction was conducted by adding the compounds of various concentrations in Working Examples to 0.95 ml of a solution consisting of a 32.5 μ M Tris-HCl buffer solution (pH 7.4), 5 μ M 2-mercaptoethanol, 25 μ M potassium chloride, 0.1 μ M (-)-10-formyl tetrahydrofolic acid and AICARTF, and, before starting the reaction, 0.05 ml of 1mM 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxylamide ribonucleotide. 30 UV spectrum was measured at 298 nm for 15 minutes at the interval of 15 seconds to evaluate by the increase of absorbance due to the production of tetrahydrofolic acid to determine the concentration required for 50% inhibiting the activity of AICARTF (IC₅₀). The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

35

40

Compound	TS	IC ₅₀ (μ M) AICARTF
Ex. 6	36	9
Ex. 7	40	6
Ex. 8	21	0.6
Ex. 9	20	0.4
Ex. 10	20	0.2

45 Experiment 3

Measurement of inhibiting action against growth of Meth A fibrosarcoma (Meth A) cells

Meth A cells (2×10^4 /ml) prepared by a conventional method were inoculated into each well of the 12-microwell plate (2.0 ml in a well), and subjected to standing culture at 37°C under 5% CO₂. The 50 compounds obtained in Working Examples dissolved at appropriate concentrations were diluted to 2-10 times stepwise with an MEM (Nissui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) solution, which were added to the culture medium. The medium was again subjected to standing culture at 37°C under 5% CO₂ for 72 hours. Then, the total number of cells at each concentration was measured by Coulter counter (Coulter Electronic, FL in U.S.A.), and the average value of the cells in three wells was expressed by the number of cells per milliliter. 55

The concentrations of the respective compounds required for decreasing the number of cells in the untreated control group by 50% was made IC₅₀ of the respective compounds. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Compound	IC ₅₀ (μM)
Ex. 6	0.61
Ex. 7	0.58

10 Examples

The following Reference Examples and Working Examples will explain the present invention more concretely.

In the following reference and working examples, NMR spectrum was measured by means of Gemini 200 (200MHz)-spectrometer, and all the δ values were shown by ppm. Symbols in the examples have the following meanings.

s	: singlet
d	: doublet
t	: triplet
ABq	: AB type quartet
dd	: double doublet
dt	: double triplet
m	: multiplet
br.	: broad
J	: coupling constant
sh	: shoulder
Hz	: hertz
CDCl ₃	: dichloroform
DMSO-d ₆	: dimethyl-sulfoxide
D ₂ O	: Deuterium Oxide (water-d ₂)
room temperature	: 10-30 °C
%	: % (w/w)

Reference Example 1

35 Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-L-glutamic acid methyl dicyclohexylamine (10.04 g) was dispersed in a mixture of ethyl acetate (110 ml) and an aqueous solution of 2 M sodium hydrogensulfate (44 ml). The dispersion was vigorously shaken in a separating funnel to give a solution. The aqueous layer was discarded, and the organic layer was washed with 2 M sodium hydrogensulfate and a saturated aqueous saline solution, which was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue and ethyl γ -benzyl-L-glutamate hydrochloride (7.18 g) were dissolved in dry dimethylformamide (50 ml). To the solution was added at 0 °C a solution of diethyl cyanophosphorate (4.07 g) in dry dimethylformamide (50 ml), and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. To the mixture was added dropwise a dry dimethylformamide solution (50 ml) of triethylamine (4.82 g), which was stirred for one hour at 0 °C, then for 15 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with benzene (1000 ml) and ethyl acetate (2000 ml), which was washed with 5% hydrochloric acid, water, a saturated aqueous saline solution, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, water and a saturated aqueous saline solution, successively, then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from chloroform/petroleum ether to afford the above-titled compound (8.79 g).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]$ D²²-23.4 (c = 1.0, MeOH)
¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.44(9H,s), 1.82-2.33(6H,m), 2.40-2.58(2H,m), 3.73(6H,s), 4.20-4.37(1H,m), 4.61-(1H,dt,J = 7.6, 1.2Hz), 5.21(2H,s), 5.20-5.33(1H,m), 6.46-6.60(1H,m), 7.36(5H,s)
IR(KBr): 3350, 1740, 1680, 1640, 1520 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 2

Production of [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid methyl dicyclohexylamine salt

5 To a methanol solution (60 ml) of the compound obtained in Reference Example 1 (3.88 g) was added 10% palladium carbon (390 mg; manufactured by Engelhard Co., Ltd. in U.S.A.), and the mixture was stirred for 2.5 hours under hydrogen atmosphere. The catalyst was filtered off by using celite, then the filtrate was subjected to distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ether (50 ml), and the solution was cooled to 0°C, to which was added, while stirring, dicyclohexylamine (1.72 ml). The stirring was continued for 10 minutes, then precipitating crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ether 10 to give the above-titled compound (3.97 g).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]D^{20}-17.8$ (c = 1.0, MeOH)

IR(KBr): 3300, 2940, 2850, 1750, 1725, 1710, 1670, 1540 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 3

15 Production of [O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl hydrochloride

To a dichloromethane (250 ml) solution of the compound of Reference Example 2 (3.88 g) was added 20 trifluoroacetic acid (6.5 ml). The mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature, then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of water and dichloromethane (1:1, 100 ml). The solution was neutralized with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogenphosphate, then the organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous saline solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in ether (50 ml). To the solution was added a 0.4 mol. hydrochloric acid ether 25 solution (30 ml). The resultant crystalline precipitate was collected by filtration and dried to give the above-titled compound (2.73 g).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]D^{20} + 25.9$ (c = 1.0, MeOH)

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.95-2.70(8H,m), 3.67(3H,s), 3.75(3H,s), 4.19-4.22(1H,m), 4.43-4.58(1H,m), 5.09(2H,s), 7.73(5H,s), 7.64-7.79(1H,m)

30 Reference Example 4

Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

35 In substantially the same manner as Reference Example 1, the above-titled compound (1.61 g) was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 2 (1.75 g) and γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl hydrochloride (975 mg).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]D^{21} + 31.1$ (c = 1.0, MeOH)

40 ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) : 1.44(9H,s), 1.70-1.55(12H,m), 3.73(9H,s), 4.22-4.36(1H,m), 4.50-4.65(2H,m), 5.12(2H,s), 5.29(1H,d,J = 8.6Hz), 6.67(1H,d,J = 7.8Hz), 6.80(1H,d,J = 8.4Hz), 7.35(5H,s)

IR(KBr): 3310, 1740, 1680, 1645, 1535 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 5

45 Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

In substantially the same manner as Reference Example 1, the above-titled compound (1.87 g) was 50 obtained from the compound of Reference Example 2 (1.75 g) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (1.385 g).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]D^{21}-32.0^\circ$ (c = 1.0, MeOH)

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.44(9H,s), 1.72-2.56(16H,m), 3.71(9H,s), 3.73(3H,s), 4.22-4.40(1H,m), 4.53-4.72(3H,m), 5.11(2H,s), 5.36(1H,d,J = 9.0Hz), 6.51(1H,d,J = 7.6Hz), 6.97(1H,d,J = 7.6Hz), 7.34(1H,m), 7.35(5H,s)

55 IR(KBr): 3300, 1740, 1680, 1645, 1535 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 6

Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamate

To a methanol solution (25 ml) of the compound of Reference Example 4 (830 mg) was added 10% palladium-carbon (85 mg). The mixture was stirred for two hours under hydrogen atmosphere, then the 5 catalyst was filtered off by using celite. The filtrate was subjected to distillation to leave the above-titled compound (710 mg).

Thin-layer chromatography (Silica Gel 60 F₂₅₄, manufactured by E. Merck A.G., in U.S.A., developing solvent; chloroform:methanol = 10:1): R_f = 0.10

This product was not purified any more, but used in Reference Example 8.

10 Reference Example 7

Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamate

15 In substantially the same manner as Reference Example 6, the above-titled compound (891 mg) was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 5 (1.018 g).

Thin-layer chromatography (Silica Gel 60 F₂₅₄, manufactured by E. Merck A.G., in U.S.A., developing solvent; chloroform:methanol = 10:1): R_f = 0.08

20 This product was not purified any more, but used in Reference Example 9.

Reference Example 8

Methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-²⁵ γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

The compound of Reference Example 6 (429 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (514 mg) were dissolved in dry dimethylformamide (7 ml). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, to which was added a dry dimethylformamide solution (7 ml) of diethyl cyanophosphate (141 mg). The mixture was stirred for 15 30 minutes at 0 °C, to which was then added dropwise a dry dimethylformamide solution (7 ml) of triethylamine (337 mg). The mixture was stirred for one hour at 0 °C, then for 20 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with benzene/ethyl acetate (1/2; 600 ml), washed with 5% hydrochloric acid, water, a saturated aqueous saline solution, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, water and a saturated aqueous saline solution, successively, then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent 35 was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from chloroform/petroleum ether to give the above-titled compound (584 mg).

Specific rotation: [α]D²¹-36.6 (c = 1.0, MeOH)

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.46(9H,s), 1.60-2.60(20H,m), 3.67(3H,s), 3.69(6H,s), 3.70(3H,s), 3.75(3H,s), 4.28-4.76-⁴⁰ (5H,m), 5.11(2H,s), 5.20-5.30(1H,m), 6.20-6.30(1H,m), 7.05-7.15(1H,m), 7.34(5H,s), 7.30-7.40(1H,m), 7.56-7.63(1H,m)

IR(KBr): 3300, 1740, 1680, 1645, 1540 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 9

45 Production of methyl [N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

In substantially the same manner as Reference Example 8, the above-titled compound (878 mg) was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 3 (776 mg).

50 Specific rotation: [α]D²¹-39.7 (c = 1.0, MeOH)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.46(9H,s), 1.77-2.70(24H,m), 3.64(3H,s), 3.67(3H,s), 3.68(3H,s), 3.70(3H,s), 3.72(3H,s), 3.76(3H,s), 4.37-4.80(6H,s), 5.11(2H,s), 5.22(1H,d,J = 9.4 Hz), 6.22(1H,d,J = 9.4 Hz), 7.17(1H,d,J = 9.6 Hz), 7.35(5H,s), 7.43(1H,d,J = 8.6 Hz), 7.55(1H,d,J = 8.4 Hz), 7.69(1H,d,J = 7.6 Hz)

IR(KBr) : 3300, 1740, 1650, 1540 cm⁻¹

55 Reference Example 10

Production of [O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl

trifluoroacetate

To a dichloromethane (10 ml) solution of the compound of Reference Example 4 (230 mg) was added trifluoroacetic acid (0.6 ml). The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. Then, the solvent was 5 distilled off under reduced pressure to give the above-titled compound (298 mg).

This product was not purified any more, but used for the production of compounds in Working Examples.

Reference Example 11

10 Production of [O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl trifluoroacetate

In substantially the same procedure as Reference Example 10, the above-titled compound (302 mg) 15 was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 5.

This product was not purified any more, but used for the production of compounds in Working Examples.

Reference Example 12

20 Production of [O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl trifluoroacetate

In substantially the same procedure as Reference Example 10, the above-titled compound (140 mg, 25 100%) was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 8.

This product was not purified any more, but used for the production of compounds in Working Examples.

Reference Example 13

30 Production of [O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamic acid methyl trifluoroacetate

In substantially the same procedure as Reference Example 10, the above-titled compound (562 mg, 35 100%) was obtained from the compound of Reference Example 9.

This product was not purified any more, but used for the production of compound in Working Examples.

Working Example 1

40 Production of methyl [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (225 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (343 mg) were dissolved in dry dimethylformamide (5 ml). The solution was cooled to 45 0 °C, to which was added a dry dimethylformamide solution (5 ml) of diethyl cyanophosphate (130 mg). The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at 0 °C, to which was then added dropwise a dry dimethylformamide solution (5 ml) of triethylamine (161 mg). The mixture was stirred for one hour at 0 °C, then for 20 hours at room temperature. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by means of a silica gel column chromatography [carrier; 20 g, developing solvent: chloroform:10% ammonia-containing ethanol = 9:1] to give the above-titled compound (292 g).

IR(KBr): 3350, 1730, 1600 cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.90-2.39(14H,m), 3.67(3H,s), 3.76(3H,s), 4.59(2H,m), 4.52-4.80(2H,m), 4.94(2H,m), 5.11-55 (2H,s), 6.47(1H,m), 6.98(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.20-7.36(7H,m), 7.53(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.75(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 8.29(1H,m)

Working Example 2

Production of methyl [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-

glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, the above-titled compound (159 mg) was obtained from 4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (120 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 10 (297 mg).

5 IR(KBr): 3360, 1740, 1650, 1600 cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.50-1.71(4H,m), 1.82-2.00(4H,m), 2.02-2.25(2H,m), 2.30-2.43(6H,m), 2.50-2.63(2H,m), 3.61(6H,s), 3.69(3H,s), 4.50(2H,m), 4.43-4.76(3H,m), 5.02(2H,s), 5.17(2H,m), 6.41(1H,s), 7.11-7.40(10H,m), 7.70(2H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.58(1H,m)

10

Working Example 3

Production of methyl [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

15

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, the above-titled compound (207 mg) was obtained from 4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (84 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 11 (244 mg).

IR(KBr): 3370, 1740, 1650, 1600 cm⁻¹

20

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.60-3.00(22H,m), 3.63(3H,m), 3.70(6H,m), 3.74(3H,s), 4.42(2H,m), 4.52-4.87(4H,m), 5.12-(2H,s), 5.76(2H,s), 6.52(1H,s), 7.20-7.37(9H,m), 7.55(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.80(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 7.85(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 9.35(1H,m)

Working Example 4

25

Production of methyl [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

30

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, the above-titled compound (360 mg) was obtained from 4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (162 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 12 (575 mg).

IR(KBr): 3400, 1740, 1650, 1610 cm⁻¹

35

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.58-2.97(26H,m), 3.64(3H,s), 3.67(3H,s), 3.69(3H,s), 3.71(3H,s), 3.78(3H,s), 4.24(2H,m), 4.51-4.90(5H,m), 5.10(2H,m), 5.90-6.14(2H,m), 6.55(1H,m), 7.17(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.22-7.42(8H,m), 7.61-(1H,m,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.64(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.76(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.82(2H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 9.53(1H,m)

Working Example 5

40

Production of methyl [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]-[O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, the above-titled compound (271 mg) was obtained from 4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (121 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 13 (503 mg).

45

IR(KBr): 3370, 1740, 1660, 1600 cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.60-2.10(6H,m), 2.24-2.90(24H,m), 3.62(3H,s), 3.67(3H,m), 3.68(3H,s), 3.69(3H,s), 3.73-(3H,m), 3.79(3H,m), 4.25(2H,m), 4.55-4.76(6H,m), 5.11(2H,s), 5.85(2H,m), 6.54(1H,m), 7.13(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 7.20-7.38(8H,m), 7.50-7.70(4H,m), 7.81(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 9.32(1H,m)

50

Working Example 6

Production of [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

55

The compound of Working Example 1 (281 mg) was dissolved in a mixture of water (12 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (8 ml). To the solution was added 1N sodium hydroxide (1.84 ml), and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled off under reduced pressure. A small amount of impurities was filtered off with a millipore filter, then the filtrate was neutralised with 1N

hydrochloric acid (1.84 ml), which was left standing for a few minutes. Water was removed with a pipette. To the residue was added ether/methanol, then the wall of the vessel was rubbed with a spatula to cause formation of white powder. The powder was collected by filtration and dried to obtain the above-titled compound (157 mg).

5 IR(KBr): 3340, 3200, 2930, 1730, 1640 cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-}d_6)\delta$: 1.64-2.12(6H,m), 2.26-2.32(4H,m), 2.58-2.71(4H,m), 4.06-4.17(1H,m), 4.22-4.40(1H,m), 5.56(2H,m), 6.16(2H,m), 6.45(1H,s), 7.30(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 7.80(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 8.12(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.58-(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 10.52(1H,m)

10 Working Example 7

Production of [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid

15 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 6, the above-titled compound (187 mg) was obtained from the compound of Working Example 2 (296 mg).

IR(KBr): 3340, 3200, 2930, 1720, 1640 cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-}d_6)\delta$: 1.68-2.00(6H,m), 2.07-2.32(8H,m), 2.62-2.77(4H,m), 4.10-4.21(2H,m), 4.23-4.42(1H,m), 5.60-5.73(2H,m), 6.31(2H,m), 6.47(1H,s), 7.30(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 7.81(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 8.05(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz),

20 8.13(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.59(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 10.57(1H,m)

Working Example 8

Production of [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 6, the above-titled compound (137 mg) was obtained from the compound of Working Example 3 (199 mg).

IR(KBr): 3340, 1730, 1650 cm^{-1}

30 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-}d_6)\delta$: 1.65-1.73(18H,m), 2.60-2.78(4H,m), 4.13-4.20(3H,m), 4.25-4.45(1H,m), 5.90-6.10-(2H,m), 6.54(1H,m), 6.74(2H,m), 7.30(2H,d,J = 8.4 Hz), 7.82(2H,d,J = 8.4 Hz), 8.05(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.10-(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.17(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 8.60(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 10.78(1H,m)

Working Example 9

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Production of [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid

40 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 6, the above-titled compound (127 mg) was obtained from the compound of Working Example 4 (206 mg).

IR(KBr): 3340, 1730, 1650 cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-}d_6)\delta$: 1.55-2.34(22H,m), 2.60-2.80(4H,m), 4.10-4.21(4H,m), 4.25-4.43(1H,m), 5.90-6.10-(2H,m), 6.54(1H,s), 6.78(2H,m), 7.30(2H,d,J = 8.4 Hz), 7.84(2H,d,J = 8.4 Hz), 8.03-8.26(4H,m), 8.61-(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 10.82(1H,m)

45

Working Example 10

Production of [N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamyl- γ -L-glutamyl-L-glutamic acid

50

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 6, the above-titled compound (60 mg) was obtained from the compound of Working Example 5 (126 mg).

IR(KBr): 3340, 1730, 1650 cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO-}d_6)\delta$: 1.60-2.40(26H,m), 2.61-2.75(4H,m), 4.07-4.23(5H,m), 4.30-4.40(1H,m), 5.90-6.15-(2H,m), 6.54(1H,s), 6.78(2H,m), 7.30(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 7.82(2H,d,J = 8.2 Hz), 8.00-8.16(5H,m), 8.60-(1H,d,J = 8.0 Hz), 10.82(1H,m)

Working Example 11

Production of [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylthio]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, methyl [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-

5 5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylthio]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate was synthesized from 4-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylthio]benzoic acid (331 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (517 mg). The whole amount of this product was subjected to the same hydrolysis as in Working Example 6 to afford the above-titled compound (294 mg) as a mixture of diastereoisomer.

10 ¹H-NMR(Me₂SO-d₆) δ : 1.62-1.80(2H,m), 1.82-2.20(6H,m), 2.21-2.37(2H,m), 2.90-3.03(2H,m), 3.22-3.37-(2H,m), 3.45-3.62(1H,m), 4.03-4.18(1H,m), 4.23-4.37(1H,m), 6.23(1H, bs), 6.31(1H, bs), 6.46(1H, bs), 6.55(1H, bs), 6.90(1H,s), 7.31(1H, d,J=9 Hz), 7.33(1H, d,J=9 Hz), 7.77(1H, d,J=9 Hz), 7.79(1H, d,J=9 Hz), 8.10-(0.5H,d,J=8 Hz), 8.17(0.5H,d, J=8 Hz), 8.63(0.5H,d,J=8 Hz), 8.69(0.5H,d,J=8 Hz), 10.60(1H,s)

15 Working Example 12

Production of [N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

20 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, methyl N-[4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-benzyl-L-glutamate was synthesized from 4-[3-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H- pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoic acid (313 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (517 mg). The whole amount of this product was subjected to the same hydrolysis as in Working Example 6 to afford the above-titled compound (282 mg).

25 ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 1.78-2.17(6H,m), 2.23-2.41(4H,m), 2.53-2.80(4H,m), 4.01-4.12(1H,m), 4.30-4.47(1H,m), 5.92(2H,s), 6.36(1H,s), 7.28(2H,d,J=8 Hz), 7.79(2H,d,J=8 Hz), 8.12(1H,d,J=7.8 Hz), 8.55(1H,d,J=7.8 Hz), 10.10(1H,s)

Working Example 13

30 Production of N-[4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

35 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, methyl N-[4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate was synthesized from 4-[N-[2-(2,4-diamino-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoic acid (329 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (517 mg). The whole amount of this product was subjected to the same hydrolysis as in Working Example 6 to afford the above-titled compound (276 mg).

40 ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆ + D₂O) δ : 1.41-1.65(1H,m), 1.75-2.11(5H,m), 2.28(4H,t,J=7 Hz), 2.93(3H,s), 3.13-3.45-(4H,m), 3.52-3.66(1H,m), 3.99-4.12(1H,m), 4.20-4.34(1H,m), 6.72(2H,dd,J=9 Hz, 2 Hz), 7.71(2H,d,J=9 Hz)

Working Example 14

45 Production of [N-[5-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

50 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1, methyl [N-[5-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thenoyl]-O¹-methyl- γ -L-glutamyl]- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate was synthesized from 5-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]-2-thiophene carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (431 mg) and the compound of Reference Example 3 (517 mg). The whole amount of this product was subjected to the same hydrolysis as in Working Example 6 to afford the above-titled compound (305 mg).

55 ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 1.76-2.18(6H,m), 2.27-2.40(4H,m), 2.70(2H,t,J=7.6 Hz), 2.85(2H,t,J=7.6 Hz), 4.02-4.14(1H,m), 4.24-4.37(1H,m), 5.60(2H,s), 6.21(2H,s), 6.47(1H,s), 6.87(1H,d,J=3.6 Hz), 7.68(1H,d,J=3.6 Hz), 8.10(1H,d,J = 7.6 Hz), 8.51(1H,d,J = 7.6 Hz), 10.52(1H,s)

Working Example 15

[N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6)$ δ : 1.76-2.15(4H,m), 2.20-2.33(4H,m), 2.78-3.03(4H,m), 4.12-4.22(1H,m), 4.28-4.41-(1H,m), 6.01(2H,s), 6.32(1H,d,J = 2.0Hz), 7.28(2H,d,J = 8.0Hz), 7.78(2H,d,J = 8.0Hz), 8.06(1H,d,J = 8.0Hz), 8.52(1H,d,J = 8.0Hz), 10.16(1H,s), 10.60(1H,s)

Working Example 16

10 [N-[4-[N-2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

15 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})$ δ : 1.79-2.14 (4H,m), 2.21-2.35(4H,m), 2.85(2H,t,J = 7.0Hz), 3.31(2H,t,J = 7.0Hz), 4.10-4.22(1H,m), 4.31-4.43(1H,m), 6.50(1H,s), 6.63(2H,d,J = 8.8Hz), 7.65(2H,d,J = 8.8Hz)

Working Example 17

20 [N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})$ δ : 1.77-2.15(4H,m), 2.20-2.35(4H,m), 2.77(2H,t,J = 7.4Hz), 2.98(3H,s), 3.66-(2H,t,J = 7.4Hz), 4.09-4.20(1H,m), 4.31-4.45(1H,m), 6.43(1H,d,J = 1.8Hz), 6.88(2H,d,J = 8.8Hz), 7.76-(2H,d,J = 8.8Hz)

30 Working Example 18

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

35 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})$ δ : 1.78-2.15(4H,m), 2.20-2.36(4H,m), 2.86(2H,m), 3.12(1H,s), 3.66(2H,m), 4.10-4.21(1H,m), 4.19(2H,s), 4.32-4.46(1H,m), 6.47(1H,d,J = 2.0Hz), 6.99(2H,d,J = 9.0Hz), 7.77(2H,d,J = 9.0Hz)

40 Working Example 19

[N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

45 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})$ δ : 1.80-2.16(4H,m), 2.18-2.33(4H,m), 2.79(2H,m), 3.05(3H,s), 3.64(2H,m), 4.07-4.19(1H,m), 4.33-4.22(1H,m), 5.94(1H,d,J = 4.4Hz), 6.49(1H,d,J = 2.0Hz), 7.56(1H,d,J = 4.4Hz)

50 Working Example 20

[N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

55 By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})$ δ : 1.79-2.14(4H,m), 2.19-2.34(4H,m), 2.85(2H,m), 3.10(1H,s), 3.65(2H,m), 4.11-4.23(1H,m), 4.18(2H,s), 4.34-4.45(1H,m), 6.05(1H,d,J = 4.4Hz), 6.50(1H,d,J = 2.0Hz), 7.58(2H,d,J = 4.4Hz)

Working Example 21

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-methylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

5

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

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$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})\delta$: 1.75-2.17(4H,m), 2.22-2.36(4H,m), 2.76(2H,m), 2.99(3H,s), 3.64(2H,m), 4.05-4.18(1H,m), 4.29-4.43(1H,m), 6.40(1H,dd,J=2.2,14.8Hz), 6.48(1H,s), 6.50(1H,dd,J=2.2,8.6Hz), 7.75-(1H,t,8.6Hz)

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Working Example 22

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

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$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})\delta$: 2.87(2H,m), 3.09(1H,s), 3.66(2H,m), 4.04-4.19(1H,m), 4.20(2H,s), 4.33-4.43-(1H,m), 6.42(1H,dd,J=2.2,14.8Hz), 6.47(1H,s), 6.51(1H,dd,J=2.2,8.6Hz), 7.74(1H,t,J=8.6Hz)

Working Example 23

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]-N-propargylamino]-2-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid

By substantially the same procedure as Working Example 1 and 6, the above-titled compound was obtained.

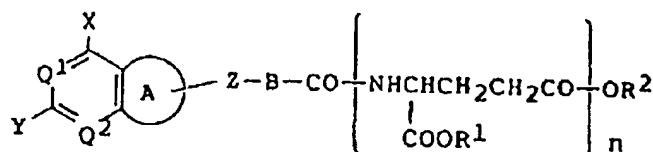
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$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{Me}_2\text{SO-d}_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O})\delta$: 1.79-2.20(4H,m), 2.23-2.38(4H,m), 2.84(2H,m), 3.15(1H,s), 3.65(2H,m), 4.19-(2H,s), 4.06-4.20(1H,m), 4.27-4.43(1H,m), 6.46(1H,s), 7.00(1H,d,J=8.8Hz), 7.01(1H,s), 7.33(1H,d,J=8.8Hz)

Claims

1. A compound of the formula:

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wherein a ring A stands for an optionally substituted 5-membered ring; B stands for an optionally substituted divalent cyclic or chain group; either one of Q¹ and Q² stands for N and the other stands for N or CH; X stands for an amino group, hydroxyl group or mercapto group; Y stands for hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a group bonded through carbon, nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom; Z stands for a straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms or constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero-atom; COOR¹ and COOR² independently stand for an optionally esterified carboxyl group; n denotes an integer of 2 to 6; and R¹ may be different in each of n repeating units, or a salt thereof.

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2. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ring A stands for a 5-membered cyclic group consisting of carbon atoms or carbon atoms and one hetero atom selected from nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom, which group may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₂₋₃ alkynyl group, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group, halogen atom, C₁₋₄ alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, a benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents

selected from a halogen atom and C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, cyano group, carboxyl group, carbamoyl group, nitro group, hydroxyl group, hydroxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₁₋₃ alkoxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₁₋₃ alkoxy group, mercapt group, C₁₋₃ alkylthio group, amino group, amino group substituted with one or two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups and C₁₋₂ alkanoyl amino group, wherein when the 5-membered cyclic group is a N-
5 substituted pyrrole or N-substituted pyrrolidine, the N-substituted pyrrole and N-substituted pyrrolidine are a pyrrole and pyrrolidine substituted at nitrogen atom with a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group, C₁₋₄ alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, a benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, hydroxyethyl group, methoxyethyl group, ethoxyethyl group, phenyl group, phenyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from
10 a halogen atom and a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, benzyl group or benzyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, C₁₋₄ alkoxy and phenyl group.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ring A stands for a cyclopentadiene, cyclopentene, furan, dihydrofuran, thiophene, dihydrothiophene, thiophen-1-oxide, dihydrothiophen-1-oxide, thiophen-1,1-dioxide, dihydrothiophen-1,1-dioxide, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, N-substituted pyrrole or N-substituted pyrrolidine which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₂₋₃ alkynyl group, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group, halogen atom, C₁₋₄ alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, a benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, cyano group, carboxyl group, carbamoyl group, nitro group, hydroxyl group, hydroxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₁₋₃ alkoxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₁₋₃ alkoxy group, mercapt group, C₁₋₃ alkylthio group, amino group, amino group substituted with one or two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups and C₁₋₂ alkanoyl amino group where the N-substituted pyrrole and N-substituted pyrrolidine are a pyrrole and pyrrolidine substituted at nitrogen atom with C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group, C₁₋₄ alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, a benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, hydroxyethyl group, methoxyethyl group, ethoxyethyl group, phenyl group, phenyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, benzyl group or benzyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, C₁₋₄ alkoxy and phenyl group.
20
4. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ring A stands for a pyrrole or pyrrolidine which may be substituted at carbon atom thereof with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, a C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₂₋₃ alkynyl group, cyclopropyl group, halogen atom, C₁₋₄ alkanoyl group, benzoyl group, benzoyl group substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom and a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, cyano group, carboxyl group, carbamoyl group, nitro group, hydroxyl group, hydroxyl methyl group, a hydroxyethyl group, methoxyethyl group, ethoxyethyl group, C₁₋₃ alkoxy group, C₁₋₃ alkylthio group, amino group and amino group substituted with one or two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups.
30
5. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ring A stands for a pyrrole or pyrrolidine which may be substituted with a hydroxyl group or amino group.
40
6. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein B stands for a divalent 5 or 6 membered cyclic group which may contain a hetero atom selected from nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom, having bonding hands at positions which are not adjacent to each other in the ring or a divalent C₂₋₄ chain-like hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkenyl group, C₂₋₃ alkynyl group, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group, halogen atom, hydroxyl group, C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino group, halogeno-C₁₋₄ alkyl group, oxo, C₁₋₃ acyl group and C₁₋₃ alkoxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl group.
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7. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein B stands for a 1,3- or 3,5-cyclopentadien-1,3-ylene, cyclopenten-(1,3-, 1,4- or 3,5)-ylene, cyclopentan-1,3-ylene, thiophen-(2,4-, 2,5- or 3,4)-ylene, pyrrol-(1,3-, 2,4-, 2,5- or 3,4)-ylene, thiazol-(2,4- or 2,5)-ylene, imidazol-(1,4-, 2,4- or 2,5)-ylene, thiadiazol-2,5-ylene, phenyl-(1,3- or 1,4)-ylene, cyclohexan-(1,3- or 1,4)-ylene, cyclohexen-(1,3-, 1,4-, 1,5-, 3,5- or 3,6)-ylene, 1,3-cyclohexadien-(1,3-, 1,4-1,5-, 2,4- 2,5- or 2,6)-ylene, 1,4-cyclohexadien-(1,3-, 1,4-, or 1,5)-ylene, pyridin-(2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6- or 3,6)-ylene, pyran-(2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,5-, 3,6-, or 4,6)-ylene, pyrazin-(2,5- or 2,6)-ylene, pyrimidin-(2,4- or 2,5)-ylene, pyridazin-3,5-ylene or a partially or completely reduced one thereof, or ethylene, ethenylene, ethynylene, trimethylene, propenylene, propynylene, propadienylene, tetramethylene, butenylene, butynylene or butanediynylene which may be substituted with 1 or 2
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substituents selected from a C₁–₃ alkyl group, C₂–₃ alkenyl group, C₂–₃ alkynyl group, cycloalkyl group, halogen atom, hydroxyl group, C₁–₄ alkoxy group, di-C₁–₄ alkylamino group, halogeno-C₁–₄ alkyl group, oxo, C₁–₃ acyl group and C₁–₃ alkoxy-C₁–₃ alkyl group.

5 8. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein B stands for a phenyl-1,4-ylene or thiophen-2,5-ylene which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁–₃ alkyl group, C₂–₃ alkenyl group, C₂–₃ alkynyl group, cyclopropyl group, halogen atom, hydroxyl group, methoxy group, dimethylamino group, trifluoromethyl group, oxo, formyl group, methoxymethyl group and 2-ethoxyethyl group.

10 9. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q¹ and Q² both stand for nitrogen atom.

15 10. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X stands for amino group.

11. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X stands for hydroxyl group.

20 12. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Y stands for
 (1) hydrogen atom,
 (2) a halogen atom,
 (3) cyano group,
 (4) carboxyl group,
 (5) carbamoyl group,
 (6) nitro group,
 (7) hydroxyl group,
 (8) amino group,
 (9) a C₁–₃ alkyl group, C₂–₃ alkenyl group, C₂–₃ alkynyl group, C₃–₆ cycloalkyl group, a C₁–₃ alkoxy group, C₁–₃ alkylthio group, C₁–₃ alkylcarbonylamino group or C₁–₃ alkyl-carbonyloxy group,
 (10) a C₆–₁₀ aryl group, C₆–₁₀ aryloxy group, C₆–₁₀ arylthio group, C₆–₁₀ arylcarbonylamino group or a C₆–₁₀ arylcarbonyloxy group,
 (11) a heterocyclic group, heterocyclic-oxy group, heterocyclic-thio group, heterocyclic-carbonylamino group or heterocyclic-carbonyloxy group wherein the heterocyclic group or moiety is a 5- or 6- membered heterocyclic group containing 1 to 3 hetero atom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atom,
 (12) an amino group substituted with one or two selected from the group consisting of a C₁–₃ alkyl, C₂–₃ alkenyl, C₂–₃ alkynyl, C₆–₁₀ aryl and 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group containing 1 to 3 hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atom, or
 (13) a group mentioned in the above (9) to (11), which is substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁–₃ alkyl group, C₂–₃ alkenyl group, C₂–₃ alkynyl group, C₃–₆ cycloalkyl group, halogen, hydroxyl group, oxo group, C₁–₄ alkoxy group, di-C₁–₄ alkylamino group, halogeno-C₁–₄ alkyl group, C₁–₃ acyl group, hydroxy-C₁–₄ alkyl group, and C₁–₄ alkoxy-C₁–₄ alkyl group.

30 13. A compound as claimed in Claim 12, wherein the 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group is pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, furyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, dioxoranyl, piperidino, morpholino, N-methylpiperazinyl, N-ethylpiperazinyl or dioxanyl.

35 14. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Y stands for hydrogen atom, a C₁–₃ alkyl group, amino group or hydroxyl group.

40 15. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Y stands for amino group.

45 16. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms is a C₂–₅ alkylene, C₂–₅ alkenylene or C₂–₅ alkynylene group which may be substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of a C₁–₃ alkyl group, C₂–₃ alkenyl group, C₂–₃ alkynyl group, C₃–₆ cycloalkyl group, halogen, hydroxyl group, oxo, C₁–₄ alkoxy group, di-C₁–₄ alkylamino group, halogeno-C₁–₄ alkyl group, C₁–₃ acyl group, hydroxy-C₁–₄ alkyl group and C₁–₄ alkoxy-C₁–₄ alkyl group.

17. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the straight-chain divalent group having 2 to 5 atoms constituted of optionally substituted carbon atoms and one optionally substituted hetero atom is a group of the formula: $-Z^1-Z^2-Z^3-$ wherein Z^1 and Z^3 independently stand for a bonding hand, a C_{1-4} alkylene group, C_{2-4} alkenylene or C_{2-4} alkynylene, and Z^2 stands for $-O-$, a group of the formula: $-S(O)p-$ wherein p denotes an integer of 0 to 2, or a group of the formula: $-NR^3-$ wherein R^3 stands for hydrogen atom, a C_{1-3} alkyl group, C_{2-3} alkenyl group, C_{2-3} alkynyl group or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group, wherein the groups represented by Z^1 , Z^3 and R^3 may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C_{1-3} alkyl group, C_{2-3} alkenyl group, C_{2-3} alkynyl group, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group, halogen, hydroxyl group, oxo, C_{1-4} alkoxy group, di- C_{1-4} alkylamino group, halogeno- C_{1-4} alkyl group, C_{1-3} acyl group, hydroxy- C_{1-4} alkyl group and C_{1-4} alkoxy- C_{1-4} alkyl group.

18. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Z stands for a C_{2-5} alkylene group.

19. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Z stands for ethylene.

20. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Z stands for trimethylene.

21. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein $COOR^1$ and $COOR^2$ independently stand for a carboxyl group which may be esterified with

(1) a C_{1-5} alkyl group,
 (2) a benzyl group which may be substituted with nitro or a C_{1-4} alkoxy group, or
 (3) a phenyl group which may be substituted with nitro or a C_{1-4} alkoxyl group.

22. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein $COOR^1$ and $COOR^2$ independently stand for a carboxyl group which may be esterified with

(1) a C_{1-5} alkyl group, or
 (2) a benzyl group.

23. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein n denotes an integer of 2 or 3.

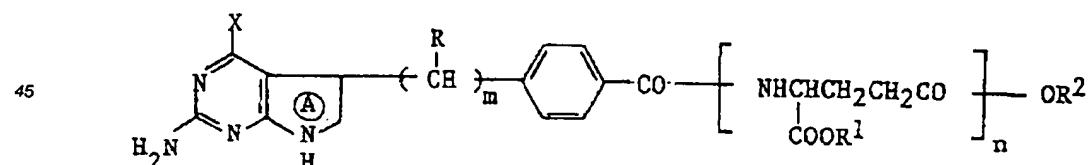
24. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X stands for hydroxyl group, and Z stands for dimethylene.

25. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q^1 and Q^2 both are N, X and Y both are amino group and Z is trimethylene.

26. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ring A is a pyrrole or pyrroline.

27. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein B is a phenyl-1,4-ylene.

28. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which is of the formula:



50 wherein a ring \textcircled{A} stands for an optionally hydrogenated pyrrole ring, R stands for hydrogen or a lower alkyl group, m denotes an integer of 2 to 4, R may be different in each of m repeating units, and the other symbols are of the same meaning as defined in Claim 1.

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29. A compound as claimed in claim 1 selected from

[N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[3-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)propyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

5 [N-[4-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]3-chlorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

10 [N-[5-[2-(2,4-diamino-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

15 [N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-propargylamino]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

20 [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-methylamino]2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

25 [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-propargylamino]2-thenoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-propargylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

30 [N-[5-[N-[2-(2-amino-4-hydroxy-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]N-propargylamino]pyridin-2-ylcarbonyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

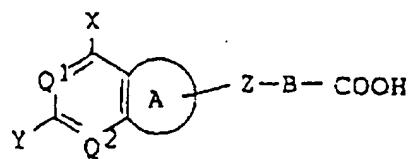
[N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]2-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

35 [N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]3-fluorobenzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid;

[N-[4-[2-(4-hydroxy-2-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]- γ -L-glutamyl]-L-glutamic acid.

40 30. A method of producing a compound or a salt thereof described in Claim 1, which is characterized by allowing a compound represented by the formula:

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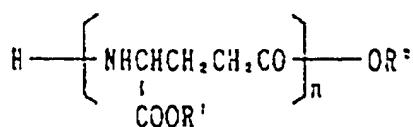


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wherein the symbols are of the same meaning as defined in Claim 1, or a reaction derivative thereof at the carboxyl group to react with a compound represented by the formula:

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wherein the symbols are of the same meaning as defined in Claim 1.

10 31. An anti-tumor composition which comprises an effective amount of a compound as claimed in Claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or carriers.

15 32. An agent for inhibiting thymidylic acid synthase, 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide transformylase or growth of Meth A fibrosarcoma cell which comprises an effective amount of a compound as claimed in Claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

33. Use of a compound as claimed in Claim 1 or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt as a component in the preparation of antitumour agent.

20 34. A method for treating or preventing tumor which comprises administrating an effective amount of a compound as claimed in Claim 1 or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent to mammal.

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European Patent
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PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention
shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent
proceedings, as the European search report

Application Number

EP 91 12 1414

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
Y	EP-A-0 268 377 (THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION) * Claim 1; page 7, lines 14-25; page 19, lines 1-50 * ---	1,31	C 07 D 487/04 A 61 K 31/505 C 07 D 491/04 C 07 D 495/04
D, Y	EP-A-0 400 562 (TAKEDA) * Claim 1; page 20, lines 16-20 * -----	1,31	C 07 D 239/70 // (C 07 D 487/04 C 07 D 239:00 C 07 D 209:00) (C 07 D 491/04 C 07 D 307:00 C 07 D 239:00) (C 07 D 495/04 C 07 D 333:00 C 07 D 239:00)
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 5)
			C 07 D A 61 K
INCOMPLETE SEARCH			
<p>The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the provisions of the European Patent Convention to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of some of the claims</p> <p>Claims searched completely :</p> <p>Claims searched incompletely :</p> <p>Claims not searched :</p> <p>Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>Remark: "Although claim 34 is directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/ animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/ composition"</p>			
Place of search THE HAGUE	Date of completion of the search 10-03-1992	Examiner ALFARO I.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			